

In Vladivostok are now crowded with foreign goods shipped to Russia for trading purposes but for which nothing can be obtained in exchange.

The question of Russian gold is regarded as an afterthought and not to be considered in the latter sense of Russian trade. It is pointed out that if all of the Russian gold were exchanged for goods that this trade could not last for longer than two months and would then have to stop because of a lack on the part of Russia of anything to exchange for more goods.

In years past the greatest benefit from Russian trade to the United States has been from indirect or transit shipments; that is, this country has benefited from the trade of western Europe with Russia. Western European countries sold the bulk of the goods imported by Russia and large quantities of goods were drawn from the United States to make up this supply or to replace the goods caused by the shipping of goods to Russia.

It was pointed out today that in this connection trade with Russia by Great Britain, in so far as it is possible, would carry with it the benefit to American commerce. Secretary Hoover said today:

"Secretary Hughes's statement on the Russian trade situation this afternoon shows the complete agreement in the views of the whole Administration. As a matter of trade with Russia the first factor to be determined is if and when they change their economic system. If they do change it to accept the right of private property, freedom of labor, and for the safety of human life, etc., there is hope of their recovery from the miseries of famine, there is hope of a slow recovery in production and the upbuilding of the trade."

"Nothing is more important to the whole commerce in Russia. However, without a fundamental change in their whole economic system there will be no consequential trade or production and no upbuilding of the trade."

Aside from the international value contained in the problem it was recognized at once that the Russian question presented the necessity of a decision, purely American, before it can be considered in connection with world politics.

Russia Unfinished War Business.

In undertaking to chart a course in reference to Russia the present Administration finds itself obliged to consider what has already taken place as a necessary preliminary. Russia is regarded as an outstanding example of the unfinished business of the war. The Versailles Peace conference delegated the Russian question and the Allied Powers have been avoiding it ever since. It is realized that a coordinated policy has been important and the Western Administration endeavored to set its record straight on this phase before retiring from office by suggesting it.

What the Hughes note describes as the "fundamental" conditions are no new thing. According to the information in possession of the State Department there are approximately 180,000,000 people in Russia and approximately 800,000,000 in the rest of the world. A comparatively small group possessing material power is endeavoring to impose a fantastic policy of communism on the huge mass. Application of these theories has stopped production and Russia is slowly starving.

The approach which the Lening Government has made to the United States, accompanied by a preliminary announcement of alterations of policy, suggests the possibility of a radical change, but does not assure it. The Hughes statement is regarded as a preliminary step to the fact that little commercial advantage is to be gained anywhere by a trade agreement because of the stagnation of Russian productivity. It ignores the self-interest which is maintained by the Russian Government in the ground floor of proffered concessions and clearly shows that the Soviet aim is political recognition.

Secretary Hughes's statement dwells on certain conditions necessary to resumption of productivity he specifically mentions as fundamental changes are a change in the economic system, relations the protection of persons and property and establishment of conditions necessary for the maintenance of commerce.

In a sense the message is addressed to the Russian people and is a counter to the Lening note which was in the form of an address to the American people. It suggests the necessity of a change in the Russian background from which present forces are being projected. A large amount of confidential information in the possession of the State Department furnishes a basis for the Hughes statement and from these facts the Government has been able to deduce certain conclusions.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO PAY IN LABOR GAINING SUPPORT

Depression Over French Budget Swings Views to Proposal.

REFERENDUM LIKELY

Federation Urges Joint Plan in Devastated Regions.

BANK DEPOSITS GROWING

Exports Also Exceed Imports, but National Economy Is Demanded.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The discussion of the French budget in the Senate, with its revelations that a frightful financial abyss is yawning before the country, is affecting all classes here with a feeling of depression if not despondency. Occurring simultaneously with Germany's refusal to meet the latest demand of the Reparations Commission it is naturally leading to much extreme talk like the seizure of all the Reichsbank gold, the taking over of all of Germany's national wealth for the French account and allied control of all Germany's commercial exploitation.

Those suggestions have been made in some of the most conservative papers, which point to a new crisis approaching. Yet the situation is not without its hopeful signs. Most significant among these is the rapid change taking place in the French sentiment consequent upon the non-settlement of the reparations question in favor of acceptance of the principle that Germany shall pay in part by her own labor in the devastated regions. In this lies really the most hopeful sign of an eventual settlement of the reparations question.

Although Alexandre Ribot, former Premier, said in the Senate that he favored using Austrian workmen and paying them in German marks to using the Germans themselves for the work several other Senators had the boldness to approve the German plan, while in the Chamber Deputy Hennessy's project, which calls for its adoption, is gaining support slowly but surely.

Acceptance Probable.

But while many politicians and publicists privately admit that it must be accepted soon, they are yet fearful of advocating it publicly on account of the unemployment it would cause. The movement is its greatest momentum, however, is the action a few days ago of the French General Federation of Labor, which, even in the face of this unemployment, came out boldly in advocacy of a joint cooperative plan for using German and French workmen in rebuilding France.

"The most surprising development, indicating a complete about face of the labor chiefs, may change the whole situation completely. Not only have the labor chiefs decided to meet the German laborers at Amsterdam to discuss the matter, but they have made it one of the objects of the coming May Day demonstration against capitalism, contenting themselves with the slogan of 'workmen having done nothing it is now up to labor in both countries to repair France.'"

Despite the extreme talk heard everywhere it is significant that in diplomatic circles the present time is considered as a waiting period only preliminary to new negotiations wherein reconstruction work by German workmen with German materials and under the management of German industrial captains will again assume cardinal importance and eventually will be accepted. That was the German plan originally, and it was tentatively renewed at Spa, the Germans having brought there an elaborate plan whereby materials would be furnished by a consortium of German workmen to be concentrated in camps, the whole job being undertaken by Germany, which would give the Germans the advantage of paying both for labor and materials in paper marks instead of footing the bill of French workmen and materials in francs.

Premier Lloyd George at the Paris conference indicated with some regret that France did not care to accept this kind of payment, as in his opinion it was more sure than either money or goods. While Premier Briand has refused to accept it, he is evidently waiting to learn the sentiment in the devastated districts themselves. In this connection several newspapers already have begun asking polls of the individual citizens in the localities showing that opposition to such a plan has greatly diminished.

A poll published this morning showed that the majority of the members of the chambers of commerce of the Alsace Department actually are in favor of it, the opposition being confined to industrial politicians.

The Mayor of Senlis, for example, who was interviewed today regarding the use of German labor, said: "If the Germans should come here by order of the French Government, I am prepared to share with them the burden of the burden of having destroyed I believe the population here would receive with satisfaction this solution, which is better than none at all."

Referendum Is Favored.

The Mayors of Reims and Lens also favor the plan, although the Mayor of Senlis, they insist, that the population of the devastated regions should first be consulted by a referendum, which seems likely to be held. M. Franc, member of the economic council, estimates that the reconstruction work which France is now doing at a cost of \$750,000,000 annually, which she is advancing and charging to Germany, the Germans could do for \$50,000,000 if paying for their own workmen and materials in paper marks. Even the French workmen are beginning to see that recognition of this as an equivalent of gold will do to extend help the French budget, which now threatens to overweigh the nation with new taxes and the burden of bearing new loads.

This budget as reported to the Senate and discussed for the last three days, appears as a fantasy of figures which is

BRITAIN DISTURBED BY RED TREATIES WITH NEAREST

Texts of Bolshevik Compacts With Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, Because of Their Bearing Upon India Will Be Asked for by London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The special despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from its correspondent in Reval today that Soviet Russia had signed treaties with Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan contained the first intimation British official quarters had received that these treaties had actually been signed. The news contained in the despatch was regarded as of the most sensational importance. Pending receipt of the text of the treaties, however, Foreign Office officials refused to comment on it. It was said, however, that the British Government would be asked for texts of the treaties, and in view of M. Tchitcherine's apparent admission that the Turkish treaty was actually signed after Leonid Krasine, Bolshevik trade envoy here, had affixed his signature to the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. Great Britain will be well within her rights in making inquiries.

There is a disposition here to give the Soviet Government every opportunity to demonstrate its good faith. One of the chief facts will be their observation of the terms of the Russo-Polish peace treaty, which so far they apparently have observed.

The new Eastern treaties reported by THE NEW YORK HERALD now probably will be asked for textually from Moscow, and in view of M. Tchitcherine's apparent admission that the Turkish treaty was actually signed after Leonid Krasine, Bolshevik trade envoy here, had affixed his signature to the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. Great Britain will be well within her rights in making inquiries.

Meanwhile no steps have been developed either here or in Moscow to make the trade agreement effective. M. Krasine refused to state when a test case would be brought in the British courts to test the right of creditors of the old Russian Government here to seize Soviet gold in this country. In trade circles it was reported that while there have been many inquiries from both sides, no bargains have as yet been concluded.

At Leuna and south of Merseburg, where unrest also is reported, but he declared there was no intention at this time to bring the issue between the workmen and the authorities to a decision of arms in Halle, "the Red heart of Germany," where the extremists long had been prepared for action.

He said there were 30,000 Communists here and 24,000 Socialists. The Communists were all armed. Nevertheless the leaders declared the Communists felt that they were unable to secure united Communist action of sufficient force to overthrow the Government.

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BIGGEST ARMS HAUL YET MADE IN DUBLIN

Shelves Filled With Loaded Revolvers, Bombs, Rifles and a Pompon.

3 EMIGRANTS CAPTURED

Also 4 Irish Republicans Who Were Preventing Them From Sailing.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DUBLIN, March 25.—The capture of a large quantity of arms, ammunition and seditious literature and also of three intending emigrants to America who were found guarded by four members of the Irish Republican army, was reported in two official statements issued from general headquarters today. The first statement read:

"During the course of a raid carried out early this morning by auxiliary police on stables behind Great Charles street, Dublin, the following articles were found: Fifteen revolvers, six rifles, six shotguns, 400 rounds of ammunition, twelve pump-action shells, a quantity of detonators, field telephones, various articles of military and rebel equipment, a large quantity of seditious literature, three motor cars, each containing a quantity of captured arms and ammunition, and two motorcycles."

The second statement says: "During a raid on the morning of the 24th seven men were found under suspicious circumstances at 100 Seville place, Dublin. Investigation showed that three were intending emigrants to America, while the other four were rebel policemen who were guarding them with the object of preventing them from leaving Ireland. All seven at present are detained in custody."

Further details of the men's capture obtained from an authoritative source indicate that the three emigrants were Irishmen from a distant county who had obtained passports for America through the local petty sessions clerk. They, with the four guards, were found by the auxiliaries in an upper room of an unfurnished and unoccupied house. As the raiders rushed through the door one man threw a fully loaded revolver into some waste paper.

Two of the emigrants had travelled to Dublin Tuesday and the third joined them the next day. The ensuing evening all were seated in a hotel room when they entered with a revolver. He cried "Hands up!" and demanded their papers. They replied that they had one and were only going to England, saying this because they feared danger from the Sinn Fein if caught emigrating. As a measure of precaution they had given their passports to another inmate of the hotel for concealment. After the hotel had been searched the trio were taken to the empty house in a closed cab where they were questioned, and explained their reasons for coming to Ireland better to support their parents. The raiders found thirty rounds of rifle ammunition hidden under the floor.

The arms, ammunition and equipment taken in the raid on the stables are said to constitute the largest store yet captured. In a ground floor room the raiders found shelves with loaded revolvers, eight in all, and a quantity of rifles. Other shelves bore boxes of all sorts from small circular ones up to one about the size of an ostrich egg. In a loft were other boxes and trunks, and also a box containing many sticks of gelignite. In another room were a number of rifles, some of which were concealed in rolls of cloth, in which it was thought they might be carried through the streets.

The raiders found complete sets of soldiers' equipment, including steel helmets, gas masks, and a number of letters addressed to the Ministry of Pensions and State officials, dated 1920. Five hundred yards away the auxiliaries raised a garage, where they found a motor car with a bag containing bombs, with detonators affixed on the front seat and a telephone wire tapping device hidden in the car. The raiders found a box marked "Bloody and Dangerous."

EASTER FAILS TO HALT BLOODSHED IN IRELAND

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BELFAST, March 25.—The Easter season saw no abatement of the bloodshed in Ireland.

John Cathcart, manager of a large manufacturing company in East Cork, was shot dead by civilians who broke into his house early today. "Cathcart was found shot dead by the police. Another man, an informer, was found shot dead on a road near the body."

Last night a former sergeant major of the regular British infantry forces was shot dead and badly wounded in the streets of Dublin. A male pedestrian also was wounded. Sinn Feiners invaded the railroad station at Clonsilla, County Antrim, today and telegraph and telephone instruments and cut the wires leading from the place. A wide district has been cut off from communication.

Cork, March 25.—The bodies of the four young men who were shot dead on Tuesday night after the farmhouse at which they were staying was surrounded by Crown forces are lying in the cemetery here awaiting interment. A continuous procession passed the coffins today.

Reports of the shooting were that the four young men who were shot dead were taken from the house and ordered to run for their lives. Fire was directed upon them, it was said, four of them being shot and the others escaping.

GREENWOOD HERE TO GREET VIVIANI

To Act as League of Nations Representative.

Ernest Greenwood, American representative of the International Labor Office, arrived in this city yesterday from Washington and registered in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Mr. Greenwood comes as a representative of the League of Nations to meet and welcome Rene Viviani, former Premier of France and now an Envoy Extraordinary in the interest of friendship and a better international understanding. Mr. Greenwood said he expected the distinguished French diplomat would arrive here next Monday, and he had come simply to help see to it that France's special envoy is well cared for. Mr. Greenwood said his instructions had come to him from Geneva. He added jokingly:

"I suppose I may be said to be, so to speak, the sole surviving relic in this country of the League of Nations."

ITALY PLANS MISSION TO FELICITATE HARDING

Belgium Also Said to Be Considering Same Move.

Rome, March 25.—Discussions are going on with the idea of sending to the United States a special mission to congratulate President Harding on his election. The mission also is designed to strengthen Italy's ties of affection with America, the Italians being anxious, as one official said today, "to remove any traces of past differences with a country which we have ever felt friendship and admiration."

Most prominently mentioned as possible members of the mission are the Duke of Aosta, count of King Victor Emmanuel, and Count D'Alba.

It has been announced that Belgium was considering sending a mission to Washington for the same purpose.

RUSS-TURK TREATY MENACING BRITAIN

operation with the whole world. This last sentence expresses the actual Russian valuation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement.

The New York Herald correspondent in Moscow was told that Lening himself said the British trade agreement meant much more than trade with Great Britain alone, but was a key to unlock the trade of the whole of Europe and America. No "Turkish delight" over a clever chess play with the Orient will outweigh with Lening the said "roast beef" advantages of that Anglo-Russian agreement.

Replying to objections made by Taurupa, formerly Bolshevik Minister of Supplies, to the proposal of the Moscow Government to grant free trade in the Russian cooperative societies, Lening has declared that it was impossible to foresee what form free trade will take locally—that is to say, whether it will be on cooperative or a private basis. At the same time Lening favors the cooperative scheme, but says the policy of his Government will be guided by actual local experience.

The Afghan treaty would have been signed months ago if the Russians had not felt bound slightly to curb Afghan zeal by rejecting a clause the Afghans wanted inserted in it and which insured the free transit of war munitions for Afghanistan, a clause which obviously would have imperilled Russian neutrality.

The agreement with the Turks also is not in agreement in character, but the move is intended to make it impossible to use the Turks against Russia. That is how Moscow regards the treaty. But the Turks have other views. The New York Herald correspondent in Moscow talked with Ali Riza, Turkish Minister here, and found the Turkish position clear enough. All saw Russia as Turkey's only possible ally in a struggle with the West, to which the Turks believe themselves committed—"with the slowness of the Turk," as you found Kemal Pasha insisted again and again during the Russo-Turkish negotiations. The Turks believe that Russia and Nationalist Turkey have identical enemies in the Western empire. In private conversations the name Turkish plenipotentiaries let slip that they regard much of the territory now controlled by Russia as essentially Turkish.

Hence the extreme urgency, from Russia's viewpoint, of clinching the Turkish agreement and thus both weaken a possible hostile combination and gain time. The main object was to get the Turkish agreement signed before the Allies could agree with the Turks in London over the Greco-Turkish settlement. Then there came a telegram from Leonid Krasine saying that the Anglo-Russian trade agreement was at the point of being signed, and in diplomatic circles in both London and in Moscow the Cronstadt rising was scarcely noticed in the race for signatures, which ended in something like a dead heat.

Treaties Quickly Signed.

The Afghans and the Persians signed with a fortnight to spare, but the Turks still haggled over Batum, and the final victory in the chess play became a question of hours. Georgy Tchitcherine, Soviet Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, in a special statement regarding these treaties, said:

"Great Britain cannot demand that Russia should go to war with Turkey," he continued, "and peace demands a settlement of the frontier questions. Nor can we exist without settlements with Afghanistan and Persia, and we consider that friendly relations with these countries are perfectly compatible with regular and friendly relations with Great Britain."

Turning from one part of the chessboard to another, M. Tchitcherine said of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement: "A new page has been opened in Russo-British relations. We, on our part, will now strictly adhere to the obligations to which we are bound by the terms of the agreement, and we have the right likewise to expect of Great Britain that she will carry out her engagements and refrain from hostile activities against us. Mutual relations based on a strict fulfillment of the agreement is of greatest advantage to both of us and will contribute in the highest degree to a settlement of the difficult political questions throughout the world. Such questions are numerous and will have to be attentively treated. Therefore we have always contemplated political, apart from economic, negotiations with Great Britain as a necessary part of our policy, and we are confident that we shall be able to achieve our aims and will contribute in the highest degree to a settlement of the difficult political questions throughout the world."

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ALLIES MOVE ON GERMANY

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